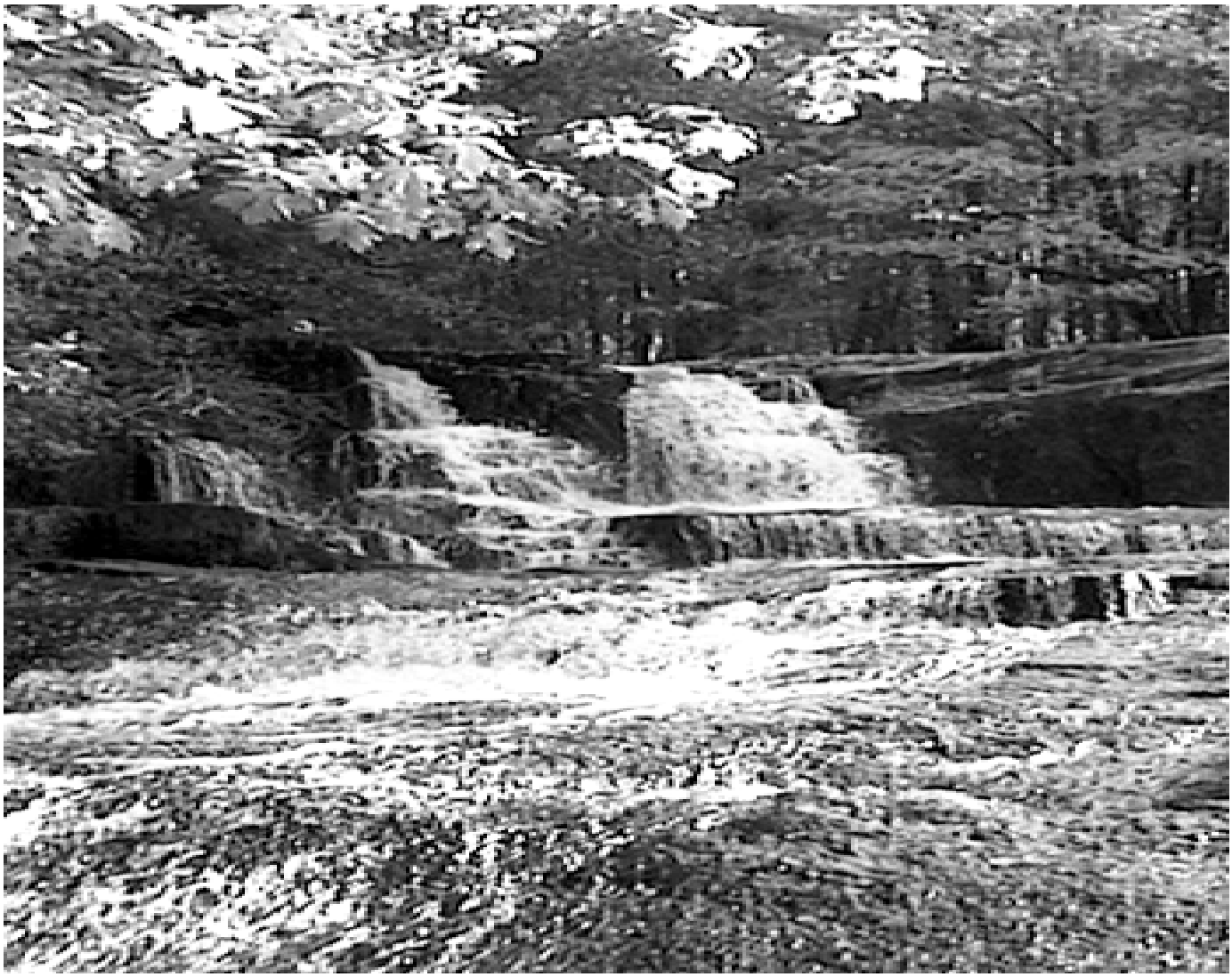
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Rd. SE
Salem, Oregon, 97306

May 2001

FY00
ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
-Salem District -
Bureau of Land Management



As the Nations' principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

The Annual Program Summary (APS) is required by the Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP). The APS reports progress of ROD/RMP implementation in the Salem District of the Bureau of Land Management (Salem-BLM or Salem District). It summarizes the results of the district implementation monitoring accomplished in accordance with the district monitoring plan. It also documents the RMP maintenance that has been accomplished to date.

Comments, including the names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Salem District Office, 1717 Fabry Rd. SE, Salem, during regular business hours (7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Bureau of Land Management
Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Rd. SE
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A Message from the District Manager, Salem-BLM

The Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Program Summary highlights the many activities in which the Salem-BLM is involved. The continued availability of the "pipeline" recreation fund allowed completion of an additional backlog of maintenance and long-needed infrastructure replacement, public safety improvements, and accessibility upgrades at Salem-BLM's heavily visited recreation sites.

Although lawsuits limited the amount of timber sold, 14.6 million board feet was offered for sale.

Through the Jobs-in-the Woods program, Salem-BLM placed more than 20 structures in streams to improve rearing habitat for at-risk stocks of salmon and steelhead. Riparian enhancement projects to restore or promote growth of conifers along alder dominated streams were completed on 490 acres. Fifteen miles of roads were decommissioned. Road decommissioning is a tool used to reduce the potential for sediment delivery to streams, to minimize wildlife harassment, and to reduce the maintenance costs of roads not presently needed for management operation.

In Fiscal Year 2000, Salem-BLM issued 592 Special Forest Products contracts and received $48,000 in payment. A total of 13,200 pounds of mushrooms, 51,500 cubic feet of firewood, and 274,500 pounds of floral greenery (mostly salal) were sold.

In cooperation with private land owners and the State of Oregon, Salem-BLM biologists completed northern spotted owl, bald eagle, northern goshawk, forest carnivore, and mollusk surveys on thousands of acres.

Partnerships with many different agencies and organizations and local area schools form the basis of a lot of Salem BLM's accomplishments in FY00. This includes 916 BLM volunteers who worked 42,000 hours on a wide variety of projects.

These highlighted accomplishments reflect the high level of professional, dedicated staff on the Salem District who continue to put public service as a high priority. To do these projects takes many people with a stewardship ethic. We thank our various partners, volunteers, contractors, community and other governmental organizations, tribes and individuals who all help in contributing toward our success.

Table 1 - SALEM-BLM,
SUMMARY OF RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RMP Management Activity	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2000	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration Harvest (acres offered)	150	1,956	5,558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management /Uneven-age Harvests (acres offered)	540	3,159	9,113
Site Preparation - Burning(acres)	284	1393	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	730	2,619	5,900
Plantation Maintenance / Animal Damage Control (acres)	2,906	16,190	31,300
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	711	8,491	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	50	55	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	577	2,300	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	169	987	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres)	0	350	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles*)	1.5	15.4	5
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles *)	30.5	85.9	No Target
Roads Closed / Gated (miles**)	16.1	169	No Target
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million board feet) (allowable sale quantity)***	12.1	142.3	348.1
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million cubic feet)	2.0	23.5	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	0/0	1/1	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	4/90	26/354****	As Needed

* BLM administered lands only
** Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access
*** Volume reported from the RMP signing date, May 1995 to present
****numbers reflect multiple visits to 8 sites being treated over time. As noted in FY00 column, fewer sites needing treatment due to success of previous treatments.

Table 2 - SALEM-BLM,
SUMMARY OF NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2000
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions / acres acquired / acres disposed	0 / 0 / 0	7 / 4,524 / 2,241
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	0	4
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	3	20
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	8	15
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	4	25
Realty, Withdrawals Completed	actions / acres	0	0
Realty, Withdrawals Revoked	actions / acres	0	1/16
Mineral / Energy, Total Oil and Gas Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral/Energy, Total Other Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Plans Approved	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Claims Patented	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites Opened	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites, Closed	actions / acres	0	0
Recreation, Maintained Off Highway Vehicle Trails	units / miles	1 / 25	5 / 150
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	12 / 75	42 / 300
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A*
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	1 / 240	17 /10,009
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0 / 0	0 / 0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	7 / 5	28 / 22

* Same sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY and MONITORING REPORT
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1. INTRODUCTION

Per the Bureau of Land Management's Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP), this FY00 Annual Program Summary (APS) has been prepared to track and assess progress of plan implementation, report monitoring results, and may include periodic plan maintenance. There is cumulative information covering the period of FY95-99 as well as FY00 specific information for many of the programs discussed in the APS.

2. BUDGET

A. Appropriated Budget and Future Trends

During FY 95-99, the Salem-BLM budget ranged from 14 to16 million dollars. It increased slightly to about $16.9 million in FY00. We continued to experience increased personnel costs (cost of living increases) but the number of personnel did not increase. This reduced funds available for project work, overhead, and miscellaneous costs. A significant amount of internal savings were realized from the large number of personnel supporting the catastrophic fire season across the nation.

B. Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds

Thirty-six projects for FY00 were completed. These were located across 10 counties within 4 congressional districts and accounted for $ 787,000 in project dollars. In FY00, the Salem District's Cascade Resource Area cooperated in the Willamette Province Workforce Project under which Salem and Eugene BLM worked with Willamette National Forest to package contracts to provide long term contract work. Mary's Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas also awarded contracts with Jobs in the Woods funds.

C. Timber Sale Pipeline Funds - Forest Development and Sales

In May 1998, funds were made available to work on "pipeline" timber sales. These are future or out-year sales; sales that would not be sold until the year 2000 or later. The purpose of these funds is to develop one year's worth of timber sales that are completely prepared and "on the shelf", in other words" ready to be offered". Having these sales available, and in the "pipeline", will give more lead time to react to late developing issues that might delay sales in the current year.

During FY 2000, the Cascades Resource Area continued preparation if environmental assessments and IDT work on sales to be offered in 2001 and later. All collected hydrological data was input into the GIS records to aid further planning efforts. Silvicultural screening of out year sales using collected stand exam data was completed on 4 sales and is on going. All Red tree vole surveys were completed with climbing to verify occupancy of identified sites to be completed in FY 2001. All S&M mollusk surveys were completed on all but 4 planned out year sales. Botanical surveys for S&M species were completed for sales scheduled through the year 2002.

During FY00 in the Tillamook Resource Area, planning, survey and inventory work, interdisciplinary team work, and lay out was completed for 836 sale acres (about twelve million board feet of timber). These future proposed sales are planned for 2001 and 2002 and occur in Adaptive Management Area (AMA) and General Forest Management Area (GFMA) lands.

D. Recreation Pipeline Funds - Projects

During FY 2000, additional appropriations were provided by Congress to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements which had been postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These were referred to as "Recreation Pipeline" funds. Table 3 Shows how Salem utilized these funds for a variety of projects in FY 2000.

Table 3 - RECREATION PIPELINE PROJECTS FY 2000

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Fisherman's Bend Recreation Site	Completed paving project, installed entrance restroom, completed electrical repairs to code in maintenance buildings and restrooms.	$85,500
Wildwood Recreation Site	Completed pump house roof repair. Replaced damaged entrance sign and well head building. Installed two volunteer host sites. Completed miscellaneous maintenance electrical and irrigation systems and the Salmon River Shelter. Installed entrance booth.	$98,000
Yellowbottom SRMA	Partial payment for chipped sealed Quartzville Road. Repair work on Dogwood Recreation Site	$8,000
Mary's Peak ERMA	Completed restroom and water system improvements at Mill Creek Recreation Site. Completed accessibility improvements at Alsea Falls Recreation Site.	$37,000
Little North Santiam SRMA	Installed Elkhorn Kiosk, entrance gate and retaining wall.	$29,000
Nestucca River SRMA	Installed an accessible restroom and parking area at Sheridan Peak Recreation Site. Completed a visitor sign, brochure, and trail tread maintenance on the Nestucca off-highway vehicle trail system.	$25,000
Molalla River SRMA	Completed shelter and restroom replacements at Aquila Grove Environmental Education Site. Continued work on maintaining and improving Molalla Trails and Campsites.	$70,000
Larch Mtn. Environmental Education Site	Completed accessibility improvements for parking, restrooms, and trail accessibility upgrades.	$5,500
	Total, Salem District,	$361,000

* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs
SRMA= Special Recreation Management Area
ERMA= Extensive Recreation Management Area

E. Recreation Fee Demonstration Project

In 1996, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was authorized by Congress until September 30, 2002. The program expanded the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) authority to charge and retain fees to provide additional funding for maintaining or enhancing the sites where the fees are collected. Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area has been a fee demonstration site since October 1, 1996 and collected over $265,000 in FY 2000. On October 1, 1997, the remaining developed recreation sites in the Salem District that charge fees were added to the program and over $150,000 in fees were collected in FY 2000. With the support of the Association of O & C Counties, all of these fees are being retained by

Salem-BLM to be used locally for visitor facility maintenance and repairs, accessibility improvements, visitor services, replacement of signs, environmental interpretation and new construction. All of the developed recreation sites will remain fee demonstration sites until the authorization expires at which time Congress may extend the authority or pass new legislation.

F. Challenge Cost Share Projects, Volunteers, Partnerships

In FY 2000 the Salem District cooperated in eleven (11) Challenge Cost Share projects that involved approximately 50 different partners. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling $112,200 were leveraged with nearly $585,000 worth of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners. These projects included monitoring of sensitive plant populations and genetics; studies on non-vascular plants; and Cascade Streamwatch (a multi-partner cooperative for aquatic education). Partners in these projects included: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Berry Botanic Gardens, The Nature Conservancy, Avifauna Northwest, Forest Service, PGE/Enron, Pacific Northwest Mycology Service, Oregon Department of Agriculture, AT&T, Portland Water Bureau, Timberline, Inc., Willamette Industries, Web Steel, Collins Foundation, Resort at the Mountain, Inc., NW Natural Gas, US Bank, Pacificorp, Wells Fargo, NIKE, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland Parks, Portland State University, Mt. Hood Community College, Metro, Trout Unlimited, Defenders of Wildlife, Audubon, Americorps, Steelheaders, and others.

One of the most successful cooperative partnerships is the award-winning Cascade Streamwatch, partnership with Wolftree Inc., providing science-based Aquatic and Highland Ecology programs to over 3,000 school children at the Wildwood Recreation Site, Larch Mtn. Environmental Education Site and Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site. There are over two dozen partners participating in this program. Wolftree received $40,000 of funding from BLM which helped generate $400,000 of matching funds from Wolftree sponsors and partners.

The District joined with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Forest Service and PGE/Enron to monitor production of ESA-listed fish stocks in the Alsea and Clackamas River basins. FY00 expenditures, for all partners, was $225,000.

Salem BLM was involved in four botanical projects: two which studied the response of macrofungal populations to density management treatments and stand age. These studies are important to understanding the ecology of several Survey and Manage species under the Northwest Forest Plan. Another partnership has been working to control or eradicate non-native plant species from the Sandy River Wild and Scenic River corridor. FY00 expenditures, for all partners, totaled nearly $90,000.

The volunteer program continued to be very successful. Some 916 volunteers contributed 42,000+ hours to Salem-BLM during FY00, for a dollar value of about $275,000 based on minimum wage estimates. Overall BLM costs to support the volunteer program were just over $90,000. This calculates to a net value of about $185,000 to BLM (equivalent to 1percent of Salem-BLM's total budget).

These volunteers contributed work in a wide variety of programs, none of which could have been accomplished with BLM funds alone. Without the help from volunteers, the work would not have been done. In some cases, the volunteers wanted to gain experience for future jobs. In other cases, the volunteers wanted to merely contribute toward a worthwhile project. Recreation programs garnered about 76 percent of the volunteer hours. Biological programs, environmental education, support services, and surveying were the beneficiaries of the remaining 24 percent.

3. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (LUAS)

No adjustments to LUA boundaries or acreage within LUAs were made during FY00. Previously adjusted acreage were reported in the FY98 and FY99 APSs. Table 4 (no change from FY99 APS) shows LUA acreage revisions since RMP implementation began.

Table 4 - SALEM-BLM, REVISED ACREAGE WITHIN LAND USE ALLOCATIONS*

Major Land Use Allocation	Acres in RMP Record of Decision	Acres After Update BEFORE Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl, MM)	Acres After Update AFTER Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl, MM)
Late-Successional Reserves Outside of the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,557	135,366
Late-Successional Reserves Inside of the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,426	80,810
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,899	41,516
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	105,661	104,804
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,125	26,185
Other	7,900	11,994	11,995
TOTAL ACRES	398,100	400,662**	400,675**

* See Salem RMP Record of Decision page 5 for original footnotes.
** Acreage differences caused by mapping and rounding.
LSRs=Late-Successional Reserves MM=Marbled Murrelet

4. AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY (ACS) IMPLEMENTATION

A. Riparian Reserves

There were 40 actions which occurred in riparian reserves in FY2000. These actions included timber management, watershed and road restoration activities and road improvements.

Timber Management areas which included riparian reserves were Bummer Swamp Timber Sale, Green Peak Density Management Area, Twilight Zone Timber Sale, Bauer Crest Timber Sale and Alder Cat Density Management. All of these actions except for Twilight Zone Timber Sale were included in the FY2000 implementation monitoring. All of these actions required default NWFP riparian reserves to be applied except for Green Peak which received a research exemption to reduce reserve width to 50 ft of the stream channel. In past monitoring, marking of stream channels had been found to be lacking. Our recent monitoring shows good compliance with stream marking and identification. In general, the implemented riparian widths were found to meet standards. In 2 locations it appears that layout of the sales encroached on the riparian reserve. There were 8 lower risk silvicultural projects which occurred in the reserves. These include manual maintenance, young stand thinning and planting.

Most of the significant remaining actions in riparian reserves involved watershed or road restoration activities. Road restoration projects occurred in the Beverly Creek drainage of the Cascade Resource Area, Warnicke Creek drainage and the Starr-Beaver / Lobster Creek areas of the Mary's Peak Resource Area. The Beverley Creek, Star Beaver and East Fork Lobster projects were monitored. Overall these projects were found to be successful in restoring drainage and providing crossings that will function during storm events. One potential exception would be that a culvert was left in place on each of the monitored projects; Star Beaver, Beverly and East Fork Lobster. Future monitoring and maintenance of these crossings by the Resource Areas will be needed. Riparian enhancement projects were completed along Willamina Creek, East Fork Lobster Creek, Coleman Creek and Eagle Creek. These projects were all implemented with care and were successful in the initial establishment of desired species or habitat. The environmental assessment process involving these actions sometimes lacked full discussion of the impacts to fish and effects on water temperature. The remaining projects were associated with road repair, patching , and general maintenance at existing road crossings.

B. Key Watersheds

Tier 1 key watersheds were identified in the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) to serve as refugia for at-risk stocks of anadromous salmonids and resident fish species. Tier 2 key watersheds were identified as important sources of high quality water. The NWFP calls for application of specific management actions involving watershed analysis, roads, restoration, and timber harvest in key watersheds.

As of the end of FY00, one key watershed (tier 1) remained for watershed analysis to be completed, the Lower North Fork Wilson River, it was due to be completed before the end of the calendar year.

There were 15 actions in key watershed during FY00 and all had watershed analysis completed before the project implementation. None of these projects included commercial harvest activities. The majority of the activities were related to watershed restoration both in the riparian zone and road system. Riparian restoration work was done in the Eagle Creek and East Fork Lobster areas . Road restoration occurred in the Lobster and Warnicke Creek areas. The remaining actions were silvicultural / wildlife projects such as young stand thinning, manual maintenance and wildlife tree creation along with scattered road maintenance and repair.

C. Watershed Analyses

Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) Record of Decision (ROD). The primary purpose is to provide decision makers with information about the natural resources and human uses in an area. This information is utilized in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) by providing additional information for consultation with other agencies.

Watershed analyses include:

* Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions, and restoration needs;
* Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
* The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed;
* Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information was obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records and old maps and survey records.

Watershed analysis proceeded at a reduced pace. While significant progress was made on several important watersheds, no watershed analyses were completed during FY00. The twenty remaining watersheds have small, isolated BLM parcels, with little BLM acreage. Most are low priority and may be accomplished by the watershed councils and Soil & Water Conservation Districts. The status of watershed analyses is shown in Table 5 and the accompanying list.

Table 5 - WATERSHED ANALYSIS STATUS

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Completed through FY00	43	16	332,661	81%
Ongoing FY01	6	1	54,436	13%
Remaining FY02+	20	0	23,621	6%
Total	69	17	410,718	100%

Watershed Analyses Completed Through FY00 Include:

COAST PROVINCE

Drift Creek (Alsea)	Drift Creek (Siletz)	East Fork Nehalem River
Nestucca River	North Fork Alsea	South Fork Alsea
Upper Siletz	Big Elk / Yaquina	Five Rivers / Lobster
Yachats	Little Nestucca	Salmon / Neskowin
Netarts / Sand Lk.Fr.	Kilchis	Rock Siletz
Lower Alsea River		
Trask / Elkhorn	Middle Fork of the North Fork Trask River	

WILLAMETTE PROVINCE

Abiqua Butte	Eagle Creek	Hamilton Creek
North Fork Clackamas	Upper Clear Creek	Upper Sandy
Salmon River	Scappoose Creek	Shot Pouch (S.Santiam)
Thomas Creek	North Yamhill	Benton Foothills
Bull Run / Little Sandy	South Fork Clackamas	Lower Clackamas
Upper Fish Creek	Collawash	Little North Santiam
Molalla	Dairy / McKay	Scoggins / U.Tualatin
Calapooia	Marys River	

Scappoose Bay (Previously Milton Creek + Multnomah Channel)
Combined - Deer Creek, Panther Creek, Willamina Creek, and South Yamhill River(part)
Combined - Rowell Creek, Mill Creek, Rickreall Creek, Luckiamute River

Watershed Analysis Ongoing or Proposed in FY 01 Include:

COAST PROVINCE

Wilson / Lower North Fork Wilson	Beaver Creek
Cook Creek / Lower Nehalem River	Lower Nehalem River

WILLAMETTE PROVINCE

Mid Tualatin	Quartzville	Lower N. Santiam River
Clatskanie River	Crabtree	North Santiam River

D. Watershed Restoration Projects

Watershed restoration is a long-term program to restore watershed health and aquatic ecosystems, including the habitats supporting fish, other aquatic and riparian organisms, and water quality. The most important components are control of management related runoff and sediment, restoration of desired riparian vegetation and enhancing instream habitat complexity. Instream restoration is covered in sec. 11.

1) Road Restoration / Obliteration

As funding becomes available and/or restoration projects are identified, roads in the transportation system are being taken out of service by either closing or obliteration (See Table 1 and Appendix 12). The transportation management plan and transportation management objectives (TMOs) play a key role in this identification. Taking a road out of service may be as simple as installing a gate at the front end of the road, but could be as complex as completely removing the road by obliteration. Other projects included road restoration to control and prevent resource damage. Culverts are being replaced where they do not to meet the requirements of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).

2) Riparian Habitat Enhancement

In 2000, Salem-BLM's conifer restoration work has continued in the Lobster Creek drainage , Eagle Creek, Coleman Creek and Willamina Creek drainage. These projects focused on control of brush and hardwood species that compete with the young conifer which exist naturally or have been planted. The long term benefits are to provide shade and future large wood recruitment in order to realize ACS

objectives. These activities followed recommendations found in the respective watershed analysis for each area.

5. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES (LSRS) AND ASSESSMENTS

All habitat manipulation activities in LSRs during FY00 were covered by full LSR assessments completed in accordance with the RMP and NWFP.

Three LSR assessments were completed in FY98 covering most of the Salem District. A few isolated LSRs have not yet been included in an LSR assessment. Projects in LSRs were planned during FY00, in accordance with those previous assessments. The LSR assessment encompassing the Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area directed the agencies to jointly develop a management strategy for the designated Reserve Pair Areas (RPAs) within the area. This work completed in FY00.

6. NORTHERN COAST RANGE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA (AMA) ACTIVITIES

A. Local Watershed Councils: AMA staff participates monthly with the Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Council and the Yamhill Basin Council, and provides technical assistance with a variety of watershed restoration projects. Watershed councils provide an excellent source of creative ideas and local participation in management of the AMA.

B. Collaboration with Tribes: Staff of the Siuslaw National Forest and Salem District BLM, working with the Natural Resource Division staff of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, are continuing to discuss plans for collaborative management of federal and tribal lands within the upper South Yamhill River watershed. The Tribe has been carrying out a variety of resource inventories on 6600 acres of national forest lands under a participating agreement signed with Siuslaw National Forest in June 1999.

In FY 2000, BLM Tillamook Resource Area staff worked to develop a negotiated contract with the Tribe designed to accomplish various resource inventories and prepare coordinated activity plans for 4200 acres of BLM lands in the South Yamhill basin. This work with the Grand Ronde Tribe would offer a variety of benefits, including greater coordination of forest management at an ecosystem level, increased involvement of local communities, more effective use of resource management staff, ability to accomplish more beneficial projects, and an opportunity for innovation in management practices.

To date, the Natural Resources staff of the Grand Ronde Tribe has not submitted a response to BLM's request for proposal.

C. Management Strategy Comparison Study: This long-term, large scale adaptive management proposal was formerly called the Landscape Design Study. The study would test the effectiveness of three different management strategies in promoting development of mature and old-growth forest habitat conditions on landscape blocks. All management strategies to be tested are designed to promote objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Further development of plans for this study have been delayed as a result of staff re-assignment within the Tillamook Field Office.

D. Nestucca Valley Education Partnership: AMA staff of the BLM's Tillamook Resource Area and the Hebo Ranger District of Siuslaw National Forest are collaborating in a cooperative education venture with the Nestucca Valley School District, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Simpson Timber Company, and other local landowners. The partnership provides a structure under which students from the elementary, middle, and high schools are working with staff from the federal agencies and other partners to accomplish useful ecosystem management projects. The projects provide students with hands-on learning about natural resource issues while performing various types of survey, implementation, and monitoring tasks on lands managed by the partners.

An offshoot of the partnership is the **Nestucca Connections** program, in which Nestucca Valley High School students work every other week under the direction of a BLM resource specialist on BLM resource management tasks. On the alternate weeks, the students are in the classroom reviewing their field work and relating it to educational objectives in fields such as science, math, language arts, and history.

7. MATRIX - RETENTION OF LATE SUCCESSIONAL FOREST PATCHES - 15 PERCENT ANALYSIS

The NWFP / ROD (pg C-44) and ROD / RMP (pg 48) require that the BLM and Forest Service provide for the retention of late successional / old growth fragments in the matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest (LSF), considering all land allocations.

In 1996, Salem-BLM completed an initial screening of watersheds with the Siuslaw, Mt. Hood, and Willamette National Forests. General results were reported in the FY 97 Annual Program Summary. The initial analysis applies to all actions with decisions prior to October 1, 1999. All Salem-BLM FY 95-98 sales sold under the NWFP complied with the 15 percent rule per the initial draft analysis.

A joint BLM / Forest Service Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998. This provided additional guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area covered by the Northwest Forest Plan. Implementation of this guidance was required for all actions with decisions beginning October 1, 1999. Revised 15 percent analyses covering Salem-BLM and adjacent National Forests were completed prior to September 1999 and are being utilized for all projects.

8. AIR QUALITY

Air quality continues to be a major emphasis item for Salem BLM. During FY00, special care was taken to ensure that all prescribed fire projects were done in compliance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. There were no intrusions of smoke into any designated area or into any Class 1 air sheds. Experienced prescribed fire managers are writing burn plans, and then implementing those plans when good smoke mixing and dispersal exist. Significant reductions in acres being burned and prompt mop-up of burned units has also helped to reduce residual smoke.

9. WATER AND SOILS

Water and soils are extremely important and high profile issues. Water quality, both for domestic drinking and for fish habitat, is one of Salem-BLM's highest priority programs. Protection of soils to reduce sedimentation into waterways, reduce chances of landslides, and otherwise enhance the productivity of land is closely associated with water quality.

Salem-BLM continues to implement non-point source management through:

Environmental Analysis: Specialists on interdisciplinary teams identify all potentially impacted downstream beneficial uses. This identification allows the team to design appropriate design features to protect these uses. Information can include on-site investigations for fish and stream habitat, review of all available water use data including the Water Resource Department's water right database, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Department of Forestry stream surveys. This process also recognizes downstream waters on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's 303d list and assesses potential contributions to water quality limited reaches. Impact assessment is conducted using Oregon's water quality criteria.

Best Management Practices (BMP's): BMP's are designed site specifically to avoid or mitigate impacts to water quality and beneficial uses. They are based on the linkage between the action and beneficial uses.

Implementation Monitoring: Projects are monitored to assess the identification of beneficial uses and BMP design and implementation. In FY00, fifteen separate project actions were monitored for BMP implementation and beneficial use identification. In 14 of the projects monitored, the appropriate BMP's were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses identified. On Alder Cat Timber Sale, monitoring identified a deficiency in protecting a culvert outlet from excessive erosion. Since that time this site has been corrected providing a rip-rapped outlet. Most of the assessments had documented complete disclosure of downstream beneficial use. In the future, the proximity to fish and the potential impacts of the action on water quality in relation to fish needs to be fully discussed. All BMP's identified in project documentation were found to be implemented on the ground.

Effectiveness Monitoring: Individual projects are also monitored to assess the effectiveness of a particular BMP. In the fall of FY00 the District continued to collect flow and sediment data from the McCully Mountain Timber Sale. This monitoring is directed at assessing the impacts associated with varying road treatment and logging practices.

Clean Water Act Monitoring: In FY00, Water temperature monitoring was emphasized in the South Santiam and North Santiam Sub-basin. This was accomplished through partnership with ODEQ and local Watershed Councils. The BLM monitoring targeted collection of information on Salem-BLM administered lands in these sub-basins as per the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for addressing Clean Water Act Section 303d Listed Waters (May 1999, version 2). Continuous water temperature, low flow measurements, riparian and channel data were collected on 45 sites in these focus areas to prepare for starting the Water Quality Management Planning process. TMDLS and WQMP are due in these sub-basins by 2003. During FY2000 Salem BLM funded four USGS continuous recording stream gauge stations which occur in 303d listed sub-basins. This data and hydrologist expertise has been shared with watershed councils in an effort to cooperate with the Governor's Plan and develop watershed-based plans.

Water body and Watershed Identification: As detailed throughout this document, Salem-BLM has protected flood plains and wetlands through on-the-ground implementation of the NWFP riparian reserves for wetlands and flood plains. As in the past, field riparian reserve mapping in FY00 was incorporated into the update of water bodies within the Geographic Information System (GIS) hydrology theme to help with future on-the-ground management. During FY00 hydrologists completed an effort in delineation of all 6th field watersheds containing BLM land in the District. This involved extensive coordination with the USFS and CLAMS. This data will allow for sub-watershed selection for aquatic effectiveness monitoring in the future.

A. 303d Listed Streams

Salem-BLM manages lands in 12 sub-basins that currently contain 303d listed streams identified by the Oregon DEQ. The development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's) and Water Quality Management Plans are required on these sub-basins. Oregon DEQ has set target priority dates for development of TMDL's and Water Quality Management Plans in the listed sub-basins. Table 5a provides the sub-basin, stream segment name, and current plan development status for the sub-basins containing a significant occurrence (greater than 640 acres) of Salem-BLM administered lands.

B. Municipal Watersheds

Salem-BLM has an ongoing management agreement with private land owners in the Rickreall watershed which provides the water supply for the City of Dallas. The current agreement consists of seasonal vehicle closures on the road system.

Salem-BLM has signed three Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) concerning management of the Sandy (Alder Creek), Clackamas, and the Molalla watersheds. These watersheds contain the municipal water supplies for Sandy, Clackamas, Estacada, Lake Oswego, Oregon City, Molalla, and Canby. These agreements focus work on cooperative water quality monitoring and coordination concerning management actions taking place.

A final MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) was signed with the City of Salem for the North Santiam River watershed in FY00. This document provides an outline of responsibility for federal management agencies and the city. Most of these responsibilities focus on communication and advanced notice of proposed projects that are planned in the municipal watershed.

C. Updated Stream Information

During 2000, Salem-BLM continued the extensive update of the stream and lake (Hydrography) Geographic Information System theme. Final spatial updates were completed on 21 remaining fifth field watersheds, containing substantial BLM acreage, for a total of 995,367 square acres densified in 2000 (compared to 2,305,440 in 1999). With the majority of spatial update work completed it was possible to concentrate efforts on the attribute review component of the update process. In 2000, a total of 16 - fifth field watersheds (1,188,869 square acres) were reviewed for attribute accuracy and full Aquatic Resource Information System (ARIMS) readiness. Additionally, in the Coast Range are Salem-BLM coordinated it efforts with the Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests to ensure greater data reliability.

D. Modify Site Treatments

Management actions around fragile sites have primarily been implemented through identification of these sites on-the-ground and avoidance in terms of designing riparian reserves as applicable (eg. wetlands, unstable and potentially unstable slopes). Project planning around these sites requires an accurate map which has often not been available until site specific environmental analysis has occurred. As with stream identification, this has expanded workload and time for planning and implementing projects. FY00 monitoring results showed that in most cases, areas identified as wetlands were protected.

E. Best Management Practices and Clean Water Act Compliance

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are project features which are designed to avoid or minimize degradation of water quality, flow regimes, and soil productivity. Implementation of BMPs is “management in action” to meet the objectives outlined in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Monitoring feedback on BMP performance is integral to adjusting management actions to improve our ability to maintain and restore the ecological health of watersheds. Monitoring of BMP implementation and effectiveness followed by adjustment of BMPs where appropriate is necessary for compliance with the Clean Water Act.

In FY00, fifteen separate project actions were monitored for BMP implementation and beneficial use identification. In 14 of the projects monitored, the appropriate BMP’s were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses identified. On Alder Cat Timber Sale, monitoring identified a deficiency in protecting a culvert outlet from excessive erosion. Since that time this site has been corrected providing a hardened fill and down spout. Most of the assessments had complete disclosure of downstream beneficial use. In the future, the proximity to fish and the potential impacts of the action on water quality in relation to fish needs to be fully discussed. All BMP’s identified in project documentation were found to be implemented on the ground

10. WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

Work completed on Salem BLM administered lands that affects wildlife and wildlife habitat depends on the land use allocation designated and follows the recommendations identified in watershed analyses and late successional reserve assessments. In general, forest management actions within matrix allocations (GFMA, AMA, Connectivity) are designed to meet timber management objectives in conformance with NWFP/RMP Standards and Guidelines, although some mitigating measures to reduce impacts to wildlife are included.

In FY00, all forest management activities in late successional reserves and riparian reserves were designed to enhance late successional forest characteristics for wildlife habitat. This habitat enhancement was for all kinds of species, from elk to snails, and also benefitted fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants.

Table 5a - PLANNING FOR TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

Sub-basin	Stream Segment (parameter)	DEQ Priority Date for TMDL
Tualatin	East Fork Dairy Creek (temperature) McKay Creek (temperature)	1999 (due in 2000)
Nestucca, Tillamook Sub-basin	Trask River (temperature) Wilson River (temperature) Nestucca River (temperature, sediment) East Fork Beaver Creek (sediment)	2000 (Tillamook portion of sub-basin)
North Santiam	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	2003
South Santiam	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	2003
Clackamas	Clackamas River (temperature)	2003
Middle Willamette	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	2003
Upper Willamette	Mary's River (temperature)	2003
Alsea	Alsea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature)	2006
Siletz	Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	2006
Yamhill	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	2007
Molalla	Molalla River (temperature) North Fork Molalla (temperature) Table Rock Fork (temperature) South Fork Molalla (temperature) Pine Creek (temperature)	2007
Sandy	Salmon River (temperature) Sandy River (temperature)	2007

Pertinent actions for wildlife and wildlife habitat that implemented NWFP\RMP objectives for during FY2000 are as follows:

A. Green Tree Retention (GTR)

In matrix allocations, wildlife biologists usually help mark regeneration harvest units to optimize spacing of retention trees and reserve the most valuable wildlife trees. FY00, two timber sales were monitored in matrix lands. Both had adequate numbers of green trees (six to eight) retained after harvest. This finding is consistent with previous years' monitoring.

B. Snags and Snag Recruitment
On matrix land use allocation, approximately two snags \ acre are being left on each regeneration harvest unit. In areas where adequate numbers of snags are not naturally present, additional green trees are being reserved during harvest. These are either allowed to die, or are topped or killed, usually within 3-5 years after harvest. During FY00, Salem-BLM topped trees in 910 acres. This tree topping was not limited to regeneration harvest areas. Some topping was completed as part of thinning as well. The green trees reserved for snags are above the number reserved for green tree retention or future coarse woody debris (CWD). High quality snags are protected by surrounding them with reserve patches.

C. Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)
CWD is the hardest wildlife habitat component to meet. When adequate downed material is not available, some existing felled trees have to be left on the ground or additional standing trees need to be reserved to be felled or blown down by future storms. During FY00, two harvest units were monitored. Both harvest units were found to have sufficient CWD.

D. Connectivity
No timber harvest activity occurred in connectivity blocks during FY00. One timber sale in a connectivity land use allocation area was sold during FY00.

E. Special Habitats
No projects addressing special habitats were identified during FY00.

F. Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries
No new spotted owl activity centers, no new rookeries, and no new raptor nest trees were discovered in FY00. Known nesting trees have been protected. For active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species (like the spotted owl), seasonal restrictions have been placed on nearby projects to discourage nest abandonment. Seventeen spotted owl activity centers (1,857 acres of 100+ acre core areas) identified in accordance with the RMP, have been protected for many years. No nest boxes or platforms have been installed since implementation of the RMP. Some tree topping has occurred to provide nesting or perching structures for forest raptors.

G. Elk Habitat
To restore watershed conditions, often unstable or no longer required roads are decommissioned or obliterated. Twenty-two miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated in FY00. An additional fourteen miles of road were closed and storm proofed. While elk are not the primary reason for decommissioning or obliterating roads, they are a beneficiary.

H. Late Successional Reserve (LSR) Habitat Improvement
During FY00, within LSRs, no density management in 50 to 70 year old stands to create old growth characteristics in these stands was completed. No pre-commercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs to encourage them toward older forest structure was completed in FY00. Throughout all three resource areas of Salem-BLM, FY00 was a planning year for projects in LSRs. This was culminated by the formation of the forestry-terrestrial wildlife working group (FOTEST) within the District. The group was tasked to address better ways Salem-BLM could implement LSR development and young stand management in the future to comply with this aspect of the RMP/ROD. It studied the issue, came to consensus, and developed recommendations for Salem-BLM's managers, which was accepted. In upcoming years, as funding allows, more emphasis on LSR habitat improvement is expected to be forthcoming on Salem-BLM administered lands.

11. FISH AND FISH HABITAT

A significant amount of fisheries program time was spent on project level NEPA documents, watershed analysis, inventory, monitoring and T&E program requirements. Salem District personnel continued to conduct limited spawning and adult rearing surveys in coastal and Columbia basin streams within the

District. In FY 2000, the Salem District contracted with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) for 48 miles of stream habitat inventory. Since 1994, approximately 406 miles of fish habitat has been inventoried utilizing the ODFW inventory methodology. These inventories provide important data on baseline conditions for project development, NEPA analysis, monitoring and ESA consultations. Local cooperative efforts have been focused on watershed analysis and ongoing support and technical assistance to various watershed councils.

On the Salem District, smolt trapping was completed for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in cooperation with Portland General Electric, Mount Hood National Forest, and the Pacific Northwest Research Station. Trapping results indicate lower tributaries with BLM lands appear to have the highest fish production in the basin. For the 13th consecutive year, smolt trapping to monitor coastal coho in Lobster Creek was also completed in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Marys Peak Resource Area: Logs were placed in the East Fork Lobster Creek, a key watershed, providing habitat for the purpose of improving fish habitat for coho salmon and other aquatic species utilizing this stream. The project placed 65 logs in 7 sites along a 0.5 mile segment of the creek during fall of 1999, to restore a system that lacked large wood needed for structural diversity.

Cascades Resource Area: Three miles of Molalla River were restored by pulling in live conifer trees to improve habitat for Upper Willamette River steehead and chinook salmon. During the summer of 2000, forty logs were placed at 11 sites through the Jobs in the Woods program.

Tillamook Resource Area: Two projects were completed for coastal coho salmon. The first project was contracted to provide fish passage at a barrier culvert in the Nehalem River basin. The second project, in the Nestucca basin, included fence construction and riparian planting to restore stream/riparian habitat. The Area also donated logs to the Scappoose Watershed Council for future instream project work

Salem District completed 56 miles of road improvement, including culvert replacements, to reduce sediment and improve passage for coho, chinook, and/or steelhead. It also completed 20 miles of road decommissioning.

12. SPECIAL STATUS AND SEIS SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES AND HABITAT

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Roughly 9,000 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted during FY00, bringing the total during 1996 through 2000 to 31,800 acres.

A. Survey and Manage Species (S&M) and Protection Buffer Species

Survey and manage and protection buffer species include lichens, fungi, bryophytes, mollusks, amphibians, and mammals. Protocols have been, or are being completed for each of the categories and are utilized by field personnel during project level survey efforts. Plant information is noted in tables 6-8 and in the previous discussion. Animal information follows:

CANADA LYNX: During FY00, the lands administered by Salem-BLM were determined not to be lynx habitat by the Interagency Lynx Steering Committee.

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 5,160 acres were surveyed to protocol standards for this species in FY00. About 300 potential nest structures were identified, but only 43 were confirmed as active red tree vole nests in FY00.

LARCH MOUNTAIN SALAMANDER: This species may occur within the Cascade Resource Area. No disturbing activities in suitable habitat were conducted during FY00, thus no surveys were conducted as well.

GREAT GREY OWL: This species is primarily found above 3,500 feet in elevation, however sightings have occurred within the Willamette Valley portion of Salem-BLM. In FY00, no projects impacting great gray owl habitat were implemented.

MOLLUSKS: In FY00, approximately 6,700 acres were surveyed to protocol for the eight mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of Salem-BLM.

B. Threatened \ Endangered Species

1) WILDLIFE

In FY00, interagency teams continued using the section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from BLM, FS, NMFS, and FWS, regularly met to accomplish consultations. Four wildlife programmatic consultation packages, prepared for FY00, were implemented for T/E wildlife. There was one each for disturbance and habitat modification, for the Willamette Province and North Coast Province. This helped avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. The biological opinions received from FWS were then used in project planning for FY00 and beyond. Less than five projects involving Salem-BLM required consultation outside the programmatic process during FY00.

Bald Eagle: During FY00, five known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success. In coordination with other federal and state agencies, winter bald eagle counts were completed on four designated routes. One other designated route could only be partially completed due to weather conditions. The largest known winter roost site on Salem-BLM, with counts as high as 42 eagles, is along one of these survey routes.

Marbled Murrelet: Salem-BLM has 29 known occupied murrelet sites in LSR land use allocations of the Coast Range. Six new sites, mapped since the RMP/ROD was finalized, account for an additional 1,809 acres of "unmapped LSRs".

Two years of surveys are required for marbled murrelets on all projects that will modify suitable murrelet habitat in the Coast Range. From 1995 through FY00, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. In FY00, Salem-BLM conducted 61 surveys for marbled murrelets. Surveys were again conducted in the Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem-BLM administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use) during FY00. Results during FY00 indicate higher murrelet use above FY99 levels, but still well below historic high use levels in the 1980's.

Northern Spotted Owl: In cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, 31 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM lands in the Marys Peak Resource Area. In cooperation with private timber companies and state agencies, a total of 79 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM and adjacent lands within Salem-BLM in FY00. Sixty-two of these sites were on BLM lands, of which twenty-four sites (39%) were occupied owl pairs. A total of three adults and fifteen juvenile spotted owls were banded by cooperators this year.

2) FISH

In FY 2000, interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level 1 teams, consisting of members from BLM, USFS, NMFS and USFWS, regularly met to assure consultation was accomplished efficiently. There are eight Federally listed fish species or Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU) within the Salem District boundaries: Upper Willamette River spring chinook ESU, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead ESU, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout ESU, Columbia River chum salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon ESU, Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU, Columbia River bull trout and Oregon chub. One additional ESU is proposed for listing: Southwestern Washington/Columbia River cutthroat trout. Candidate species for Federal listing include the Oregon Coast steelhead trout, Oregon Coast cutthroat trout and the Lower Columbia/Southwestern Washington coho salmon.

Table 6 -TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES BY TAXA GROUP FOR SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS AS OF 9/30/00

Taxa Group (#species)	Federal Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment Species	Tracking Species
Fungi (12)			6		51
Lichens (4)				3	15
Bryophytes (3)				4	1
Vascular Plants (20)	3		33	4	34

Table 7 - TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES BY TAXA GROUP FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION PLANTS AS OF 9/30/00

Taxa Group	Protection Buffer	Survey and Manage Strategy 1	Survey and Manage Strategy 2	Survey and Manage Strategy 3	Survey and Manage Strategy 4
Fungi	238	177	11	651	86
Lichens	0	99	14	104	1007
Bryophytes	48	22	15	7	134
Vascular Plants	0	6	6	0	0
Totals	286	304	46	762	1227

Note: Some special attention species are included in more than one status category.

Table 8 - TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIES BY TAXA GROUP FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION PLANTS AS OF 9/30/00

Taxa Group	Protection Buffer	Survey & Manage Strategy 1	Survey & Manage Strategy 2	Survey & Manage Strategy 3	Survey & Manage Strategy 4
Fungi	4	22	0	34	0
Lichens	0	10	0	0	27
Bryophytes	5	2	0	0	1
Vascular Plants	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	97	36	0	34	28

Note: Species are tallied in only one category...many have designations in more than one category.

Coastal coho salmon: Consultation was completed on two BLM timber sales and one private road use permit request in FY2000. BLM, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, has continued to monitor coho smolt production in Lobster Creek, a tributary to the Alsea River. Smolt production data has been collected from Lobster Creek since 1986. The Lobster Creek smolt traps have been an important tool for long-term monitoring of coastal coho production, which has been declining in recent years. During FY2000, the Salem District implemented riparian restoration, fish passage and large wood placement projects in the Alsea, Nestucca and Nehelem River basins which were targeted to improve habitat for coastal coho salmon.

Upper Willamette Steelhead and chinook salmon: Consultation was completed on one timber sale in the Upper Willamette basin in FY2000. One project to place large wood was completed in the Molalla River.

Lower Columbia River steelhead trout, chinook salmon and cutthroat trout: Consultation was completed on one County road use permit request in FY2000. The District donated logs to the Scappoose Watershed Council for use in instream restoration projects. BLM, in cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, Mt. Hood National Forest, and Portland General Electric, continued to monitor smolt production of Federally listed anadromous fishes in streams in the Clackamas River basin. BLM's participation in this project has provided valuable insight into fish utilization of the lower tributaries of the Clackamas River.

13. SPECIAL AREAS

A. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Management plans for Areas of Environmental Concern (ACEC) are in various stages of completion and revision. General status of plans through FY00 is shown in the following table and is the same as FY99:

Table 9 - STATUS OF ACEC MANAGEMENT PLANS

Number of ACECs (Table 2-RMP)	Number of ACECs Which Had Plans in 1995	Number of 1995 Plans Which Are Still Valid	Number of 1995 Plans That Have Been Updated	Number of 1995 Plans That Still Need To Be Revised	2000 Plans and Number of ACECs That Need New Plans
26	17	6	11	5	0 / 4

B. Wild and Scenic Rivers

For Salem-BLM, comprehensive in-stream flow studies or analysis for Wild and Scenic Rivers (Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn, and Quartzville) have not been completed. The BLM is continuing it's water quality and flow monitoring program on the Sandy, Salmon and Quartzville rivers. The visitor contact program for encouraging appropriate user ethics by visitors continued for Quartzville Creek. A management plan for Elkhorn Creek will be completed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Detroit Ranger District as part of their planning efforts for the Opal Creek National Scenic Area. The BLM provided input on the FERC re-licensing process for Marmot Dam on the Sandy River. The BLM continues to work with several partners including Portland Metro, the River Conservancy, and other on a comprehensive Sandy River Conservation and acquisition strategy to protect resources.

C. Wilderness

Salem-BLM continues to manage Table Rock Wilderness. No major management issues were identified in FY 2000. Four trail heads, signs and 16 miles of trails continued to be maintained. Peachuck Lookout, located just outside the wilderness area was also maintained.

14. Cultural Resources

Relationships with Native American groups have broadened as a result of the NWFP. The Siletz, Grande Ronde, and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw are represented on the Coast Range Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC), where they participate with other interests to provide advice on activities within the province. Tribal notification was made for FY99 projects as appropriate.

Salem-BLM continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. A total of 45 public presentations directly reached nearly 900 people. School teachers were trained in use of the "Exploring Oregon's Past" teacher's activity guide at one in-service workshop. Several hundred copies of the guide were distributed. A traveling display was developed and exhibited at North Lincoln County Historical Society Museum and at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (ONA). Over 724 schools, libraries and interpretive facilities received information about Oregon Archeology Celebration 2000, an annual event in which BLM is a sponsor.

Intensive cultural resource inventories covered 240 acres in FY00. That brings the cumulative total of inventory between FY95 through FY00 to 9,969 acres.

15 VISUAL RESOURCES

Visual Resource Management (VRM) guidelines continued to be implemented as part of all reviewed projects and actions.

16. RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

During FY00, seven projects were completed within rural interface areas. During implementation monitoring of some of these units, questions addressing rural interface issues were addressed (i.e. hazards, dust abatement, design features and fuel hazards). Results show that rural interface issues have been adequately addressed during project planning and no significant conflicts occurred.

17. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. Employment / Trends

The Salem District contains two of Oregon's population centers, Portland and Salem. These cities dominate the economic statistics for the region and are large determinants of statewide employment trends. In 1999, overall employment was up in the Portland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, the Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, and in Columbia and Tillamook Counties. Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, and Linn Counties experienced declines in overall employment. The manufacturing sector experienced job losses in most regions of the state. These losses have been attributed primarily to losses in the high tech and lumber and wood products sectors. Statewide lumber and wood products employment has continued the downward trend which began in 1989, decreasing by 1,700 jobs between 1998 and 1999. Total lumber and wood products employment in 1999 averaged 57,300 jobs within Oregon. Three counties in the Salem District countered the underlying trend and added jobs in the lumber and wood products sector; they were Clatsop, Lincoln, and Tillamook.

B. Receipts & Distributions

Payments in Lieu of Taxes and O&C Payments were made in FY 2000 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2000 are displayed in Table 10.

New legislation (P.L. 106-393, Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000) was signed October 30, 2000, that extends "safety-net" payments through FY 2006. The law establishes a new formula for calculating payments which is based on selecting the highest three years in the eligibility

period (1986-1999). The law also allows for annual increases in the payment based on Consumer Price Index information. O&C Payments in FY 2001 will be based on this new legislation.

During April 2000, the Bureau of Census completed its decadal census. It is anticipated that this data will be released beginning April of 2001 and continuing through 2003. Significant opportunities exist to compare the 2000 data to the 1990 data and to examine trends. Where census data was used in developing the District Resource Management Plan, opportunities will exist to update information.

Salem-BLM, in coordination with other federal, state, and local governments, continued to participate in the "Jobs-in-the-Woods (JIW) / Watershed Restoration Program" during FY99. The program provides on-the-job training opportunities for folks displaced from forestry related work. These people were hired to work on crews restoring fish and forest habitat. In addition to hiring crews, funds from this program were used to hire local area contractors to do restoration work. More specific JIW information is discussed in section 17C below.

Table 10 reports various receipts and distributions and a variety of budget items, all which relate to local employment, as well as various payments to counties. As federal funding for activities and contracts decreases, there is some effect on the local economy, primarily on forest related contractors and businesses.

C. Jobs-in-the-Woods Program

The Jobs-in-the-Woods (JIW) program normally contributes to the completion of numerous types of ecosystem improvement projects:

1) Road Erosion and Sediment Stabilization projects include such work as closing/blocking roads, installing gates, replacing culverts, improving road ditches.(15 projects in FY00)

2) Riparian Silviculture projects include such work as timber stand density (thinning young stands), converting stands to mixed conifer, creating down woody debris.(4 projects in FY00)

3) Stream Channel Restoration projects include such work as installation of fish passage culverts and in-stream structures, repair of log and boulder structures and pools, habitat inventories.(No projects in FY00)

4) Upland silviculture projects include such work as upland stand density management, habitat diversification, down and woody debris creation, and site prep.(7 projects in FY00)

5) Inventory/Data Collection projects include such work as collection of biological and physical data in streams, riparian areas and upland sites, stand exams, habitat inventories. (10 projects in FY00)

6) Recreation Facilities Development projects include such work as improvement of campgrounds and trails, signing, outdoor education sites.(No projects in FY00)

The 36 projects completed were located across ten counties within four congressional districts and accounted for $787000 of FY00 project dollars.

D. Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 issued February 11, 1994, states: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations directs all federal agencies to ". . . make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing . . .disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of it's programs, policies and activities."

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels if possible. In Salem-BLM

this was completed for all projects subject to NEPA in 2000.

18. RECREATION & OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV) MANAGEMENT

A. Developed Recreation Sites
Over 295,000 people visited Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area and $265,000 in fees were collected. Approximately 169,000 people visited developed fee demonstration recreation sites in the Salem District and $150,000 in fees were collected in FY 2000. All fees collected in the Salem District were retained for use to maintain or enhance the sites they were collected at as part of the Fee Demonstration Program (see page 9). Numerous projects were also completed with recreation pipeline funding (see page 9). All of the developed recreation sites continued to provide a high quality recreation experience. Visitation on all BLM-administered lands in the Salem District was estimated to be over 1.5 million visitors in FY 2000.

B. Special Events/Recreation Partnerships
Continued to organize or participate in several special events including a National Trails Day event on the Molalla Trail System, a National Public Lands Day at Wildwood Recreation Site, Hunter's Education Day at the Molalla Recreation Corridor, and several river clean-up projects. The Salem District also provided support to and participated in the Salmon Festival, the Songbird Celebration, the Oregon State Fair, and several county fairs.

C. Non-motorized Trails
Over 50 miles of trails were maintained on the Molalla Shared-Use Trail System. Hardy Creek trail head was also maintained. Over 15 volunteer work parties contributed to the trail maintenance programs on these trail systems.

D. Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (SRMA's and ERMA's)
Management, improvements, monitoring, and visitor services of SRMA's was continued throughout the district. Particular efforts related to facility management, visitor contact and resource protection were focused on the Molalla River/Table Rock, Sandy, Mount Hood, Yellowstone, and Nestucca SRMA's. Resource protection, restoration, signing, and law enforcement highlight activities in the Salem District's ERMA's.

D. Back Country Byways
During FY 2000, the Salem District continued to maintain signs and facilities along the Quartzville, South Fork Alsea, and the Nestucca National Back Country Byways. A new brochure for the Quartzville Back Country Byway and Recreation Corridor was completed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service. Two new visitor orientation interpretive panels were completed for the South Fork Alsea Byway and surrounding area.

E. Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas
The Salem District continues to manage OHV's in compliance with the BLM RMP/ROD. New signs were installed and a brochure completed for the Nestucca OHV trail system. All 25 miles of the Nestucca OHV Trail System were maintained, and tread improvements were made to some of the trails.

Table 10 - SALEM - BLM, SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

Program Element		Fiscal Years 1996-99 $	Fiscal Year 2000 $
District Appropriated Budget		59,693,000	
1996 Flood Damage Repair Special Appropriations		49,413,000	
Timber Sale Collections, O&C lands		45,674,211	
Timber Sale Collections, P.D. lands		1,925,050	
Payments to Counties (O&C)	Benton Co.	7,741,968	1,740,644
	Clackamas Co.	15,291,078	3,437,927
	Columbia Co.	5,675,606	1,276,059
	Lincoln Co.	991,854	223,001
	Linn Co.	7,273,592	1,635,338
	Marion Co.	4,022,518	904,391
	Multnomah Co.	3,003,113	675,196
	Polk Co.	5,951,121	1,338,004
	Tillamook Co.	1,542,883	346,890
	Washington Co.	1,735,744	390,251
	Yamhill Co.	1,983,708	446,001
	Sub-Total Salem-BLM	$55,213,185	$ 12,413,702
Payments to Counties (PILT)	Benton Co.	21,669	2,144
	Clackamas Co.	287,743	54,924
	Columbia Co.	13,587	0
	Lincoln Co.	96,949	19,312
	Linn Co.	268,179	50,203
	Marion Co.	111,833	21,478
	Multnomah Co.	40,899	7,981
	Polk Co.	50,972	0
	Tillamook Co.	57,500	9,804
	Washington Co.	22,777	1,621
	Yamhill Co.	20,199	2,720
	Sub-Total Salem-BLM	$ 992,307	$ 170,187
Value of Forest Development Contracts		2,403,922	660,038
Timber Sales Value (Oral Auction) Number of Oral Auctions (#) Negotiated Sales Value Number of Negotiated Sales (#)		38,328,884 (42) 298,173 (39)	3,698,896 (7) 32,121 (6)
Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds in Contracts		4,733,847	787,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds		2,135,173	1,082,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts		671,308	415,000
Value of Land Sales		158,710	0
See appendices for acronym explanations			

19. FOREST MANAGEMENT

A. Timber Harvest Activities

Timber sale offerings during FY00 were limited due to several court cases dealing with "Survey and Manage" species and Aquatic Conservation Strategy / Fisheries issues. Amounts offered are shown in Appendices 1 through 6.

B. Silviculture Activities

Silviculture is the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet diverse objectives (timber, wildlife, riparian etc.).
Activities during FY00 are shown in Appendix 7. This information will be tracked and used in evaluation of computer modeling projections.

Reforestation/re-establishment treatments, *the act of renewing tree cover by establishing young trees naturally or artificially, is done promptly after the previous stand or trees are removed, and is required by policy following regeneration harvest on any of the LUAs.*

The reforestation process includes site preparation, tree planting, seedling production practices to produce desired plants, genetic tree trait conservation and young stand maintenance (methods of vegetation control and/or protection from animals, insects and disease). Riparian Reserves in regeneration sales and green tree retention have reduced the amount of acres harvested or planted. Disease areas (root rot and Swiss needle cast), riparian enhancement projects and the desire to increase species diversity have played a key role in increasing the amount of Western redcedar, Western hemlock, and a variety of other species planted in the District. The use of under-planting in thinnings for research, riparian areas and other reforestation areas have also increased. The district had an increase in manual site preparation and manual maintenance due to the Swiss needle cast epidemic in a narrow strip along the coastal region where there is a growth reduction of Douglas-fir in plantations and an increase in brush competition. The reduction in this fiscal year's planting acres came from a big nursery downfall in the number of seedlings for out-planting in Swiss needle-cast areas.

Utilization of genetic seedlings for out-planting is presently limited in availability but will increase in the near future of areas planted. Genetic stock is managed for maintenance of genetic diversity as well as faster growth and disease resistance. BLM is currently a participant in cost-share partnerships with other public and private agencies in second generation tree improvement programs. Seed Orchard and progeny testing is a long term investment by the BLM. Progeny test site measurements and maintenance are done on a regular schedule. The district is growing a small amount of native shrub seedlings and collecting some native grass seed to meet other objectives in FY00. This fiscal year was a good cone crop year for Western hemlock, Noble fir, and Western redcedar. The district collected a lot of cones for their seed needs and replacement.

Young stand maintenance/protection reflects a sequence of multi-year treatments that are prescribed following periodic monitoring of these lands and are needed to assure successful young stand establishment by providing essentially "free-growing" conditions. The increase in maintenance is necessary to address the ongoing brush competition in Swiss needle cast infected areas where the Douglas fir trees have been weakened from the disease allowing intense brush competition. Protection includes trapping, tubing, and pruning(White Pine blister rust control) to ensure conifer survival.

Growth Enhancement Treatments, *reducing stocking (thinning) to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees, attaining desired species composition, developing individual tree attributes (large boles or limbs), or promoting understory vegetation; augmenting nutrient elements (fertilization) to increase growth or overcome nutrient deficiency in the soil; and removing side branches (pruning) to improve timber quality, health, species habitat, or aesthetics.*

Stand enhancement treatments are utilized to manage forest stands to maintain species composition,

maintain/enhance growth rates, or develop desired structural attributes. Restoration treatment is a term used for creating and maintaining structure, species assemblages, substrate, accumulations of snags and down logs, and reducing landscape risk to insects, diseases, and/or catastrophic fire. Thinning and fertilization of young coastal stands within 15 miles of the ocean were deferred due to the acceleration of the Swiss needle cast disease and the deleterious effects it has on the trees. Thinning outside of the Swiss needle cast infected areas were accomplished throughout the rest of the District. No fertilization or pruning was planned or done in the district. A small amount of stand conversion was accomplished this fiscal year through a regeneration harvest sale.

Forest surveys (stand exams) were implemented in the matrix and late-successional reserve areas for data collection and analysis of potential future treatments.

20. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

Salem-BLM follows the standards and guidelines set forth in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook. Each Resource Area established specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products within their area using an interdisciplinary approach. These guidelines can be found in each Resource Area's NEPA document for SFP. Appendix 9 reflects the SFP sales for FY 1996 through 2000. It provides an opportunity to observe fluctuations from year to year, and to identify which products were of most interest during the reporting year.

21. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The noxious weed program on the Salem District has as its objectives to contain and/or reduce noxious weed infestations on BLM-administered lands using an integrated pest management approach and to avoid introducing or spreading noxious weed infestations in any areas. The Salem District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious weed infestations through systematic surveys and in the course of project planning (see Table 11). Infestations are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the district cooperates with the department to control infestations. Integrated pest management includes chemical, mechanical, manual and biological methods which are used in accordance with BLM's 1985 Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement, and 1987 Supplement, and respective Records of Decision.

Noxious weed risk assessments have been integrated into all project clearances surveys which have averaged 5200 acres over the last four years. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside inventories. Sites that have been identified through project planning and inventories have been managed in accordance with the Resource Management Plan.

22. WILD FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

FY00, once again, turned out to be a very mild year for wild fires. Salem-BLM had 12 fires, all of which were human caused. A total of 5 acres were burned. Fire prevention, detection, and suppression continues to be handled through the Western Oregon Protection Contract with the Oregon Department of Forestry.

There were no escaped fires during FY00 which required a Wildfire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

This district implemented a new Fire Management Plan during FY 2000. This provides a closer tie between fire and resource management than in the past.

Fourteen prescribed burns totaling 315 acres were accomplished during FY00. All areas were successfully treated within the parameters set forth in the approved burn plans. Several of our prescribed fire managers also assisted other agencies in accomplishing their prescribed fire objectives.

Table 11 - MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS

Treatment	Species	FY96 thru 99 Acres	FY00 Acres
Manual	Scotch Broom	225	85
	Meadow Knapweed	6	1
	Spotted Knapweed	8	2
	Diffuse Knapweed	1	0
	Gorse	10	0
Biological	Scotch Broom	100s	100s
	Canada Thistle	1500	500
	St.John's Wort	600	200
	Bull Thistle	750	250
	Tansy Ragwort	1000s	1000s

23._ACCESS and RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through several methods. BLM and numerous private industrial landowners have reciprocal right-of-way agreements, which have existed for many years. These agreements facilitate access through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem-BLM lands. Other individual rights-of-way are occasionally issued by the BLM for such things as driveways, power lines, and communication sites. Easements are also commonly used to attain BLM access over private property.

During FY 2000, seven amendments were completed updating six reciprocal right-of-way agreements. That brings the total updates since implementation of the RMP (1995-2000) to forty-three. In addition, during FY 2000, eleven individual rights-of-ways were issued, for a total of 32 since 1995. BLM administered lands will continue to be available for rights-of-way when consistent with land use planning, local comprehensive plans and Oregon State laws.

Refer to Section 26. "Land Tenure Adjustments" for information on easement acquisitions.

24. ROADS

The intense storm of Thanksgiving day 2000 resulted in 23 different sites, on roads within the Salem District, sustaining for $1.2 million dollars in damages. Application for federal disaster funding to repair these roads has been requested and approved and will take place in calendar years 2001-2002.

Road maintenance crews accomplished 500 miles of road maintenance on a total road system of approximately 2400 miles. Lack of funding forced many of the remaining 1900 miles to be placed in the "not maintained" category.

There were 1.5 miles of new road construction on the Salem District, while 30.5 miles of road were

decommissioned or obliterated. In addition, 16.1 miles of road were either closed or gated.

There were 13 additional contracts awarded on the Salem District for road maintenance, culvert replacement, brushing, and slide removal, having a value in excess of $ 323,000. In addition, 2 contracts were completed for decommissioning or storm proofing, having a value of approximately $110,000.

The Tillamook Resource Area completed an EA for "Coastal road stabilization and watershed restoration projects and storm damage road repair projects". This decision included the treatment of 93 miles of road to be completed within the next 10 years for an estimated cost of $ 1,002,376.

25. ENERGY AND MINERALS

Salem-BLM issued 12 permits for disposal of 12,180 cubic yards of rock in FY 2000.

26. LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

A. Land Exchanges, Land Sales, and Leases

The District completed no land exchanges in FY 2000. Since implementation of the RMP (1995-2000), a total of 4,524 acres have been acquired by the BLM in 7 land exchanges, while 2,240 acres have been conveyed out of Federal ownership by exchange. Refer to Appendix 10 for a summary of completed land exchanges..

The District completed no land sales in FY 2000. Since 1995, a total of 16 sales have resulted in conveyance of 15.82 acres. These lands were mostly isolated parcels of BLM-administered land targeted for disposal under the RMP. Refer to Appendix 11 for summary of completed land sales.

There were three new easements acquired in FY 2000. Since 1995, 20 easements have been acquired. These easements provide legal access across parcels of non-Federal land over roads and trails to BLM administered land and facilities. Easements and fee acquisitions for recreation, timber management, conservation or scenic protection, and/or other administrative purposes will continue to be acquired where and when needed to support BLM program objectives.

No new leases were issued in FY 2000. Since 1995, three Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases have been issued.

Future sales, exchanges and purchases will be affected by two statutes. The first, P.L. 105-321, the "Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998." Among the requirements of the act is a policy of "no net loss of O&C land, CBWR land, or public domain land" in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area which includes the Salem-BLM. The second, P.L. 106-248, the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act." This Act states that the gross proceeds of the sale or exchange of public land under this Act shall be deposited into a separate account in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the "Federal Land Disposal Account." Receipts generated from this act may be available for future land acquisitions within the Salem District.

B. Withdrawals

No withdrawals have been initiated since implementation of the RMP. The Salem District is reviewing a proposal by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, to approve relinquishment and disposal of 1,321.07 acres of excess lands, including 1,120.08 acres of withdrawn public domain land at Fort Stevens, near the mouth of the Columbia River, in Clatsop County.

27. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Since 1995, BLM has identified 28 abandoned waste sites on agency administered lands. Twenty two of

the 28 were determined to be hazardous and cleaned up. Abandoned hazardous wastes removed from federal lands included; drug lab waste, abandoned barrels of acids and heavy metals, dynamite and explosives, oil based paints, pesticides, and used paint thinners and solvents.

All existing underground fuel storage tanks at the district and field offices have been removed and where needed, replaced with approved above ground storage tanks. Two decommissioned underground storage tanks are under review in coordination with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) to obtain no further action letters. All other known tank sites on BLM lands have achieved no further action status.

Salem District BLM participated in a voluntary assessment known as a *Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment* (CASHE) in March of 1997. The CASHE assessment process was developed to assist BLM managers identify environmental compliance issues that may exist at their facilities, and determine how to correct them. At the end of the 2000 fiscal year, 97 percent of the CASHE findings have been resolved, and all the remaining findings are progressing toward resolution.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a voluntary Environmental Management Review (EMR) of the Salem district and Oregon State BLM Offices in March, 2000. An EMR is and "evaluation of an organization's environmental program and management systems". Areas of improvement were identified, and the district and state offices are developing a response to EPA suggestions.

28. COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

A. Federal Agencies
From 1995 through 2000, significant increases in cooperation and coordination between federal agencies has been accomplished. Province Advisory Councils (PACs), organized in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan include the following federal agencies: Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fishery Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution, Endangered Species Act consultation, and implementation monitoring. This was continued by Salem-BLM in FY99.

B. State of Oregon
In FY00, Salem-BLM continued its long term working relationships with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department Environmental Quality. These relationships cover a diverse assortment of activities from timber sale planning to fish habitat inventory, from water quality monitoring to hazardous material cleanup, and air quality maintenance to wildfire suppression.

C. Counties
Salem-BLM administers land in 13 separate counties. While involvement levels vary between counties based on amount of BLM lands, there is frequent mail and telephone contact with various county commissioners and other staff. These involve BLM proposed projects, county projects which may affect BLM lands, water quality, and other issues. County commissioners receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals. This cooperation was continued in FY00.

D. Cities
Salem-BLM has had increasing involvement with various city governments. The involvement carried on in 2000 related to timber harvest and road building regarding the effect on city drinking water.

E. Tribes
Coordination with Native American groups has broadened as a result of the NWFP. Several Tribes are represented on the Coast Range Province Advisory Committee, where they participate with other interests in providing advice on activities within the province. Tribal notification was made for FY 95-00

projects as appropriate.

F. Watershed Councils
In FY00, Salem-BLM continued to participate and support local watershed councils (WC). This increased exchanges among all interested stakeholders of local watersheds about the activities proposed or occurring therein. Table 12 shows the current status of Salem-BLM involvement in local watershed councils.

G. Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project

BLM is a member of the Tillamook County Performance Partnership (a local, state, and federal partnership). The Performance Partnership oversees the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan developed by the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Management Committee over a five year period.

H. Third Year Evaluation

The third year evaluation of the Salem Resource Management Plan was completed by Oregon State Office-BLM. The evaluations for each of the six western Oregon RMPs will be available this spring or summer, following Washington Office approval. An executive summary describing the overall process and conclusions will be mailed to all persons or groups who are on the mailing list for this Annual Program Summary. The individual evaluations will be available, free of charge, upon request, and also accessible "on-line" at the Salem-BLM web site ((http://www.or.blm.gov/salem) The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether there is significant cause for an amendment or a revision to the plan. This is done by evaluating cumulative monitoring results and accomplishments, determining if the plan's goals or objectives are being met, determining whether goals and objectives were realistic and achievable in the first place and whether changed circumstances or new information have altered activities or expected impacts.

I. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Documents
A log book of all NEPA documents prepared by Salem-BLM is maintained at the public service desk. In addition, the quarterly project update publishes the availability of specific environmental documents and their stage of preparation. This is a vital part of scoping and public comment policy for all projects. Individual project NEPA documents are also advertized in local newspapers when public review periods are opened and are being put on the Salem-BLM's WEB site.

J. Survey and Mange EIS - The *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measures Standards and Guidelines* was released for public comment in November 2000 and the Record of Decision issued in January 2001, which amends portions of the Salem-BLM RMP.

K. Internet
Salem-BLM has an internet web site (http://www.or.blm.gov/salem). In FY 00, documents and information were made available to the public through this mechanism. Planning and environmental documents, recreation information, maps, directories and numerous other informative items maintain communication between Salem-BLM and the public.

29. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

A. Research
Salem-BLM has a long-term relationship with the research community centered at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis. Cooperative research is conducted by various departments of OSU, the Pacific Northwest Research Station, the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) of the U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division (BRD); and other federal agencies. The BRD was

formed when USDI consolidated its research personnel into one agency. Together with the BLM and other USDI agencies, the BRD conducts an annual evaluation of ongoing and proposed research projects, choosing the ones to fund in the context of current and future research needs; each westside BLM District has a representative at these periodic meetings. Projects relating to the ongoing implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) have consistently done well in securing funds through this process.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program was initiated in June 1995. Cooperators include the BLM, FRESC, OSU - Colleges of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences, and the State of Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). The intent of the program is to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest, with emphasis on meeting priority research information needs of the BLM and ODF. The research problem analysis in support of the CFER program was produced in June 1997, and identified three areas where research is needed to support implementation of the NFP: 1), the ecology and management of biodiversity of young forests; 2), the ecology and management of riparian zones; and 3), the ecology and management of special interest species. By 2000, these areas of interest led to the development of three integrated projects: 1), biotic responses to changes in stand structure; 2), production and function of large wood in the riparian zone; and 3), effects of landscape pattern and composition on species.

Two good sources of current information on the CFER program are the CFER Annual Report for 2000, and the CFER web site at: www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer. The annual report lists twenty-one ongoing research projects in western Oregon, and the Salem District has study sites for eight of them: 1), old-growth stand development; 2), bird response to thinning; 3), monitoring avian response to density management; 4), large woody debris production and input; 5), environmental controls on woody plant diversity in western Oregon riparian forests; 6), effects of beaver on plant diversity; 7), effects of landscape patterns on fish distribution; and 8), influence of forest management on headwater stream amphibians at multiple spatial scales. Taken together, these CFER projects will significantly aid the BLM in meeting the requirements for both effectiveness and validation monitoring identified in the NWFP.

B. Education Opportunities

Several key outdoor education programs continued to be implemented during FY00 in Salem-BLM. Programs are operated cooperatively with non-profit educational organizations, schools, colleges, and other organized groups. One of the most successful cooperative partnerships is the science-based and award-winning Cascade Streamwatch program operated at the Wildwood Recreation Site along the Salmon Wild and Scenic River. Nearly 9,000 students have participated in the program operated in coordination with BLM's partners, Wolftree, Inc and the Forest Service, since 1994. Other partners utilize the BLM's Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site, Sandy River ACEC, Wilhoit Springs ACEC, Yaquina Head, and numerous other locations. A partnership with the Tillamook county Education Consortium has resulted in a very successful outdoor education program in the Nestucca watershed. Programs include college research (Oregon State University, University of Oregon, and Reed College), school environmental education field activities, and site monitoring programs. Several special events for the general public are conducted in cooperation with several partners. These include the Salmon Festival (Sandy River) and the Song Bird Festival (Salmon River). Over 15,000 participants normally attend these events. In FY00, outdoor education programs were presented in classrooms, outdoor school events, and other school based activities to over 7000 students ranging from kindergarten through college level.

30. INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The ability to accomplish very complex management of diverse resources requires the ability to access large amounts of data and to apply complicated processing to that data. The goal of Salem-BLM is to provide its professionals access to that data and the tools needed to process it.

BLM in western Oregon made a substantial investment in building a Geographic Information System (GIS) as it developed Resource Management Plans (RMPs). This information system has allowed the BLM to organize and standardize basic resource data across the western Oregon districts. GIS has now become a daily tool in resource management that allows display and analysis of complex resource issues in an

Table 12 - SALEM-BLM INVOLVEMENT WITH LOCAL WATERSHED COUNCILS

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 1999
North Santiam	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings, technical advisory role with in-kind support and Jobs-in-the-Woods funds.
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	Attend some meetings. Member of the executive board.
Lower Columbia River	Tillamook	Attend some monthly meetings.
Lower Nehalem	Tillamook	Not actively involved at this time.
Marys River	Marys Peak	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
Mid-Coast	Marys Peak	Attend some council meetings and technical committee meetings. BLM not a member of the council. Frequent contact with the coordinator.
Nestucca/Neskowin	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. BLM not a member of the board. The council reviews BLM projects. Participate in water quality monitoring partnership.
Rickreall	Marys Peak	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
S.Santiam	Cascades	Attend most monthly council meetings. Member of the council. Participate in water quality monitoring partnership.
Sandy Basin	Cascades	Attend some monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
Tualatin	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings. Not a member of the council. Working on a joint watershed assessment for mid-Tualatin.
Upper Nehalem	Tillamook	Attend some meetings and provide technical support. Working on joint project planning.
Yamhill Basin (Including Mill Creek Watershed Group)	Tillamook Marys Peak	Attend meetings. The council participates in BLM Adaptive Management Area (AMA) planning and reviews BLM projects. BLM member of council. Participate in water quality monitoring partnership. Coop projects being planned.
Scappoose Bay	Tillamook	Attend meetings. Council involved in BLM project review. Working on joint restoration projects.
Tillamook Bay	Tillamook	Member of the council. Attend monthly meetings and provide technical support.
Pudding River	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Technical advisory role only.
Siletz	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings. Advisory only
Pedee / Ritner Creek	Marys Peak	Now chartered by Polk County. Attend monthly meetings. Advisory only
Alsea	Marys Peak	Attend some monthly meetings.
Luckiamute	Marys Peak	Attend meetings. Mbr. of steering committee. Charter approved.

efficient manner. Salem-BLM is actively updating and enhancing resource data as conditions change and further field information is gathered.

In FY00, Salem-BLM continued to gather data needed to perform required analyses. It has continued to maintain current data in existing databases while also seeking to gather new data. The biggest workload in new data collection continued to be densification of a hydrology GIS theme, the initial mapping of stream locations being completed in FY00. This work is important to more accurately determine the location of streams and other water sources. There were also Increased workloads populating a new database, the Integrated Species Management System (ISMS), which tracks Survey & Manage Species over the Northwest Forest Plan area.

31. CADASTRAL SURVEY

Cadastral survey is an essential function in accomplishment of resource management plan objectives. In Salem-BLM, between October 1999 and September 2000, cadastral survey crews completed 14 projects ranging from ¼ mile projects to 20 miles projects. Four projects were Administrative surveys (Cadastral surveys that were done in the1940's to1970's and lines were not marked very well because of the small timber). One project was also Administrative Survey for Realty, occupancy trespass. These 14 projects consisted of 65 miles of survey. Many were done on a share-cost basis with adjacent landowners. Also there is a bartering program that allows the adjacent landowner to have a percentage of the work done by private surveyors (5 projects consisting of 18 miles) and is subtracted from the total share-cost. The total miles for this year is 83 miles and 85 monuments set and timber companies contributed of about $85,000 back to the government during the year.

In addition to normal survey work, technical expertise in geographic positioning system (GPS) technology was preformed on all the Cadastral Surveys, which will help the geographic information system (GIS) land line inventory applications.

Other accomplishment are answering 231 inquiries of surveying information from private land surveyors, local landowners, and Government Employees.

32. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Salem BLM's law enforcement program addresses the public safety and resource protection issues involved with the management of Public Lands in NW Oregon with the state's largest urban interface. Currently the program has two rangers for field work and one vacancy. Salem BLM has Law Enforcement Agreements with two of the 13 counties within the district. These LEAs provide extra law enforcement efforts within problem/ high use areas. There is also a national center of excellence for the training of new Law Enforcement rangers through the Student Cooperative Education Program located in the District Office. The students are oriented to law enforcement and other BLM activities by ride-alongs with rangers and resource specialists in addition to classroom work.

Law Enforcement incidents responded to include; assault, special forest product thefts, resource damage, trash and automobile dumping, controlled substance crimes (drug lab dumps, marijuana growing), and recreation related problems (overtime camps, campground rule violations)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE (RMP) - 2000

The Salem District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD/RMP) was approved in May 1995. Since then, Salem-BLM has been implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it has become necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. These actions are called "plan maintenance". They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved ROD/RMP. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement, or interagency coordination. Certain plan maintenance was published in the FY96 - 99 Annual Program Summaries. The following FY00 minor changes, refinements, and clarifications have been implemented as part of plan maintenance for the Salem-BLM RMP.

CLARIFICATION FROM OREGON STATE OFFICE-BLM AND THE REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM OFFICE

New Guidance and Survey Protocols for Survey and Manage Species
The "*Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines*", published in January 2001, formally amended the Salem District Resource Management Plan and supercedes associated survey and manage S&Gs in the RMP.

All protocols for "Survey and Manage" species developed through FY00 are adopted in their entirety as RMP clarification.

CLARIFICATION DEVELOPED WITHIN SALEM-BLM

1. Miners Meadow, a proposed recreation site slated as high priority for development in the RMP (RMP pg. 43) has been sufficiently developed to be considered as a "Developed" site with all appropriate standards and guidelines and funding priorities associated with such.

2. The RMP (RMP Pg. 53) currently states; *"Manage newly acquired lands for the purpose for which they are acquired or consistent with the management objectives for adjacent BLM-administered lands."* The use of the word "adjacent" has caused some confusion in situations where there are nearby lands which technically are not adjacent. The original intent of the RMP was to cover adjacent or nearby lands.

Therefore, the paragraph is clarified to read; *"Manage newly acquired lands for the purpose for which they are acquired or consistent with the management objectives for adjacent* ***or nearby*** *BLM-administered lands.*

MONITORING

Salem-BLM Implementation Monitoring

Implementation monitoring was based on a process developed by Salem-BLM. The original basis was Appendix J of the ROD/RMP, but questions from the interagency monitoring effort were also incorporated or used to clarify issues of concern during FY 96. Each year, FY97 through FY99, Salem-BLM revised and improved the questions to facilitate monitoring. For FY00, three monitoring teams, one to monitor each resource area, were again identified. The teams consisted of core team members, resource area representatives, and operations support team members. The monitoring teams selected projects for monitoring and prepared individual resource area reports based on the evaluation of the results. Detailed information on the monitoring process is available for review in the Salem-BLM Office. A summary of the FY00 monitoring results follows this general monitoring discussion. For FY00, the pool used to select monitoring units included projects completed between June 30,1999 and June 30, 2000. This was done to facilitate the timing of monitoring and having a sufficient pool of completed projects.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

Two separate teams, one to monitor the Willamette Province and one to monitor the Coast Range Province, were selected to complete the fifth year of province level implementation monitoring. There were federal agency representatives and community members on the teams. The teams responded to questions on randomly selected fifth field watersheds, with the emphasis this year on evaluating how the Northwest Forest Plan had been implemented within the watershed, with particular emphasis on Aquatic Conservation Strategies and Recreation. Within Salem-BLM, The Nestucca Watershed (Coast Province) and the Quartzville Watershed (Willamette Province) were monitored by the applicable province Specific results will be available from the Regional Ecosystem Office later this year, or individual reports may be reviewed at the Salem-BLM Office.

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. Salem-BLM made no further progress during FY00 in continuing development of a district level effectiveness monitoring program. However, there are some effectiveness monitoring efforts which have be ongoing for some time, which are discussed below.

FY2000 represents the eighth and final year of BMP effectiveness monitoring on the McCully Mountain timber sale in the Cascade Resource Area. This paired watershed study included monitoring for changes in stream flow, sediment, and temperature. Harvest and road activities concluded and implementation of BMP's occurred in 1997. Data analysis and initial reporting is yet to be done. Water temperature monitoring also continued on sites throughout Salem-BLM as part of 303d monitoring.

FY00 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SUMMARY REPORT
SALEM-BLM

Introduction:

There are three types of monitoring required under the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) and the Salem-BLM Resource Management Plan (RMP); implementation, effectiveness, and validation monitoring. Implementation monitoring determines if standards and guidelines are being followed, generally by evaluation of selected projects to determine if they were consistent with direction in the management plan. Effectiveness monitoring is a longer term view, evaluating whether application of the management plan achieved the desired goals, or if the objectives of the standards and guidelines were met. Validation monitoring determines if underlying management assumptions used in the plan were correct. Effectiveness and validation monitoring are more research oriented and are long term projects.

This report is limited to implementation monitoring of projects on Salem-BLM which were completed during the period from June 30, 1999 to June 30, 2000. While the pool of available units was based on a full year, the number of units available to monitor was fairly low compared to previous years because of numerous budget and legal issues.

To put the results of the FY00 implementation monitoring into perspective, each of the fifteen selected project units was evaluated against 66 questions. There was a total of 990 individual responses, of which 967(98%) were favorable. Only 23 (2%) were "No" or "Does Not Meet" (See appendix 16).

Following is a list of the questions which had either a "No" or a "Does Not Meet" response. They are listed in two groups: Documentation Deficiencies and Implementation Errors. The ratings are primarily tools to help monitoring teams identify areas that need improvement and are not necessarily an accurate reflection of overall status. For example, a "Does Not Meet" rating could result if documentation was lacking in sufficient detail for the team to make an assessment. This may or may not be reflected on the ground in terms of biologic effect. No response stands alone, but must be considered with the remarks made by the team and their context. This information is found in project reports in the district and resource area offices.

Documentation Deficiencies:

Salem-BLM added numerous documentation requirements to the implementation monitoring questions. This was done to assure that all issues were evaluated and to help complete monitoring more efficiently. Thus, this group of responses is more of a "pulse check" on improving documentation. It is important to note that they are not violations of NEPA, but deficiencies in documenting supporting evidence for decisions.

East Fork Lobster Restoration Project - did not adequately address potential for negative impacts to fish and fish habitat when working in channel (Q44). Since the project was a fish enhancement project, discussion about negative impacts of fish was overlooked. Team determined that it did not affect how the project was designed or implemented and would not have changed any effects on the ground.

Green Peak Density Management - did not adequately document ACS objectives in EA (Q6). There was no documentation in the EA and no Hydrologist report referencing ACS objectives.

Green Peak Density Management - did not adequately document beneficial uses (Q36). While there was some discussion of beneficial uses in scoping documents, they did not carry into the EA and no hydrologist report was found thou referenced in the EA.

Green Peak Density Management - did not adequately document fish presence / absence (Q44). While there was a BA for listed fish, resident fish were not discussed and there was no evidence of fish surveys or habitat analysis.

Alder Cat Thinning - Documentation between EA and Supplemental EA was contradictory and hard to track. (Q 5, Q46). Team felt that lack of synchrony between the EA and the supplemental EA made for confusing and poorly integrated documentation. Specific items identified by team were lack of information on haul routes and their impacts, and unclear information on where road work was to be accomplished.

Alder Cat Thinning - Insufficient ACS documentation (Q 6) The discussion of ACS objectives in the EA lacked the depth and clarity required to understand the integration between the W A and this project.

Beverly Creek Road Decommissioning - (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q17) Numerous "does not meet" responses resulted from the inability of the team to locate a decision document, from the lack of a watershed analysis or exemption from REO for actions in a riparian reserve. Despite these documentation deficiencies, the team reported that the project itself was well planned and implemented.

Eagle Creek Restoration Project -Insufficient impact discussion on fish resources (Q44) The Interdisciplinary Team failed to recognize that even though this project was designed to enhance fish habitat, there could in fact be some negative impacts on fish…this aspect was not considered in the NEPA document.

IMPLEMENTATION ERRORS:

These are instances where specific planned actions were either not done or were done differently than planned…"we did not do what we said we would do".

Bummer Swamp Regeneration Harvest - Did not properly implement Riparian Reserve in one location (Q 4 and Q 7) Had two "does not meet" responses related to same riparian issue where the riparian boundary was only 170 feet from the sale boundary and resulting encroachment into the riparian reserve.

Bummer Swamp Regeneration Harvest - Green Tree Retention was alleged to be incorrectly implemented (Q 33) Team felt that Units 2 and 4 did not have sufficient GTR trees, mainly because total trees in all three units were used for counts rather than unit by unit counts. There is legitimate disagreement on whether this was an error at all and the monitoring result will serve as a catalyst for further discussion and clarification within the district.

Starr-Beaver Road Restoration - A single isolated culvert failed during construction causing sedimentation (Q 10). The Duffy Pond culvert failure was a significant contributor to sedimentation and was adequately monitored after the failure. The overall project met all S&Gs.

Alder Cat Thinning - Did not properly implement Riparian Reserve in one locations (Q4, Q7 and Q8) Had several "does not meet" responses related to same riparian issue where the riparian boundary was 50-75% shorter than stated in the EA

Alder Cat Thinning - A culvert was not installed in accordance with district Best Management Practices (Q -10). Lack of hardening or a flume set up a potential for sedimentation movement. (This has been corrected in the field)

Alder Cat Thinning - Changes in road construction design after decision was signed were implemented without analysis or documentation. Several changes occurred in the project between the time the decision document was signed and implementation, and they were not analyzed under NEPA or amended in the decision. Since they dealt with road construction, there was potential changes in impacts.

Bauercrest Timber Sale - Existing Coarse Woody Debris was not protected in accordance with Standards and Guidelines of RMP and NFP (Q-31). Resource area practice is to meet CWD requirements by replacing existing CWD with recently felled timber or additional retention trees. This is not consistent with S&G requirements.